

**The Thunderer Disgusted with Rebel
Cluster and Back Down.**
(From the London Times, May 14.)

The spirit in which the fall of New Orleans has been met by the Southern Press is one of fierce defiance. But the simple truth is that New Orleans has allowed itself to be placed at the mercy of the Federal fleet. It has always been a city of "rowdies," and with such persons bluster is too apt to take the place of valorous deeds. It is now in the position of waiting for the arrival of a hostile garrison, in order that it may surrender. If words in America always represented facts, the fall of this city would be of no more importance than the fall of an

It is upon the coast, The Southern press is completely of this opinion. It most clearly perceives how the fact is capable of being made an advantage rather than a blow to the Southern cause. It is, they say, a great Confederate army released from an awkward and indefensible position; it is a Federal army shut up in a prison, where it must melt away from yellow fever; it is a city, useless because blockaded, removed from the catalogue of Confederate embarrassments. If we might judge from the slackness with which the city has been defended,

We are told by the Southerners that they are so fully resolved to win their liberties that they are ready to endure all privations rather than surrender. They will suffer all things, the total loss of commerce, the destruction of their crops, and the want of many of the common necessities of life.

Much of this is very true. But the question remains whether the Southerners have the constancy to endure these terrible sufferings, rather than give in. *If they have, then, of course they can never be conquered.* There are histories without

to nations deserting their sea-coasts, leaving their rich plains, retiring from their rivers, holding their own in the mountains, and retaining their independence at last; and, if the Southerners have but the endurance of which it would be easy to cite a hundred instances, they may well laugh the idea of subjugation to scorn. But they have sometimes talked so proudly and acted so feebly—as in this case of New Orleans—that we are not certain that words really do mean facts. It is impossible to deny what the Southern Press says—that they have a great front of battle unbroken. There is Beauregard at Corinth with a great army, which has shown it can fight; and which he has shown himself able to lead. There is Johnston face to face with McClellan at Yorktown. (not very much so.) There is Jackson in the Valley of the Mississippi. There are others.

people in Georgia and South Carolina. A country cannot be said to be conquered which has armies such as these, amounting, as it is asserted, to 400,000 in the field. Again they have the *Merrimack*, which for the moment holds the command of the little sphere in which she moves. (Scarcely.) At any moment the genius of a General were developed in any of these commands, the whole fortune of the war might, no doubt, be yet reversed: But there is no decisive genius on either side. Beauregard came near to it, but he was a day too late at Corinth; Bu-
 ranian came quite up to it for that one
 mental, and

He was wounded. In the midst of their reverses they indulge in dreams of glory. It may be only loud talking, but it may also be the resolve which sometimes when Hannibal was near Carthage. Our correspondence from New York seems to intimate that the enemies of the South give full credit for spirit and courage, and although the mob says that the "beginning of the end is near," the public mind is veering round to views of peace. And if the American people were not upon all political matters, the most important

Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown's speech. The speech was by Ex-Governor H. S. Brown, of Tennessee, at Columbia, in that State, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., to a large assemblage of Union men, mention of which was made by telegraph, will be found, as reported for the *shville Union*, on our fourth page.—H. S. Brown has for many years been a prominent public man in Tennessee, of the Whig school of politics, and has served as Governor of the State. He is opposed to secession, but after it is assumed that the State had gone out of the Union, he gave his support

rebellion, and became one of the Confederate Military Committee which held its sessions at Nashville. The speech is intensely interesting throughout, and will have an important influence. It may be reckoned as one of the best of the *Union Cause*.